

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0016] with the following amended paragraph:

In a digital printing machine as shown in Figure 1, the drum 10 passes through imaging station B where a ROS (Raster Optical Scanner) 36 may lay out the image in a series of horizontal scan lines with each line having a specific number of pixels per inch. The ROS 36 may include a laser (not shown) having a rotating polygon mirror block associated therewith. The ROS 36 exposes the photoconductive surface 12 of the beltdrum.

Please replace paragraph [0022] with the following amended paragraph:

Transfer station D includes a corona generating device 58 in the form of a bias charge roll, which applies ions of a suitable polarity onto the backside of sheet 54. This attracts the toner powder image from the drum 10 to sheet 54. After transfer, the sheet continues to move, in the direction of arrow 62, onto a conveyor (not shown) which advances the sheet to fusing
stationfusingstationE.

Please replace paragraph [0023] with the following amended paragraph:

FusingstationEFusingstation includes a fuser assembly, indicated generally by the reference numeral 64, which permanently affixes the transferred powder image to sheet 54. Preferably, fuser assembly 64 comprises a heated fuser roller 66 and a pressure roller 68. Sheet 54 passes

between fuser roller 66 and pressure roller 68 with the toner powder image contacting fuser roller 66. In this manner, the toner powder image is permanently affixed to sheet 54. After fusing, a chute 70 guides the advancing sheet 54 to a catch tray 72 for subsequent removal from the printing machine by the operator. It will also be understood that other post-fusing operations can be included, for example, stapling, binding, inverting and returning the sheet for duplexing and the like.

Please replace paragraph [0026] with the following amended paragraph:

According to the present invention and referring now to Figure 1, cleaning station F, invariably, after the toner powder image has been transferred to the sheet of paper, residual toner particles remain adhering to the exterior surface of photoconductive drum 10. At cleaning station F, the residual toner particles are removed from photoconductive drum 10. Cleaning station F includes cleaner brush 100, the brush 100 rotates in the direction of the respective ~~arrows~~arrow 101. Brush 100 has a detoning roll 110, to remove residual particles from the cleaner brush. The detoning roll 110 rotates in a direction shown by the arrow 111. Scraper blade 112 removes the particles from the detoning roll 110 and guides these removed particles into a waste receptacle (not shown). It should be evident the present invention is applicable to cleaning systems where vacuum detone is used instead of bias roll detone.

Please replace paragraph [0029] with the following amended paragraph:

In operation, power supply 205 and power supply ~~206~~ applies ~~206~~
applies a bias of opposite polarity to commutated contacts 200, which allows
brush segments 120, 121, 122, and 123 to be biased both positively and
negatively. As residual toner coming out of region D is negatively charged by
the negative preclean 73, the brush 100, rotating against the direction of
motion, shown by arrow 16, of the photoreceptor drum 10, brush segment 120
is positively biased to remove negatively charged toner particles in residual
region E. No residual toner should get to region B – that is past the bias
charging roll and any toner that got to B from the cleaner would contaminate
the BCR from the photoreceptor drum 10. Toner cleaned from toner region E is
detoned from the brush segments by segments of detoning roll 110 having the
opposite polarity. The toner particles not removed (ie. "wrong sign" toner) by
the first positively biased brush segment 120, on the photoreceptor belt 10, are
removed by the first negatively biased brush segment 121. The toner in
cleaning brush segment 121 is then removed by oppositely charged segment
105 of detoning of detoning roll 110.